



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Rain temporarily slowed harvest last week especially in some southern portions of the state where heavy amounts of rainfall were received, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Several areas experienced the first killing frost of the season. Some grain terminals are full and are only accepting deliveries as they need the grain. Other activities included cleaning and storing equipment, hauling grain to market, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer and lime, applications of fall herbicides, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.5 **days suitable for field work**. Eighty-one percent of the **corn** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 47 percent last year and 65 percent for the 5-year average. By area, corn harvest is 73 percent complete in the north, 84 percent in the central region, and 94 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn continues to average about 16 percent.

Ninety-one percent of the soybean crop has been **harvested** compared with 69 percent last year and 85 percent for the 5-year average. By area, soybean harvest is 91 percent complete in the north, 92 percent in the central region, and 89 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans averaged about 11.5 percent.

Ninety-four percent of the **winter wheat** has been **seeded** at this time compared with 82 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. Eighty-two percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 38 percent last year and 57 percent for the 5-year average.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture condition** is rated 1% excellent, 11% good, 30% fair, 29% poor, and 29% very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Some producers continue to sell livestock due to short hay supplies.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	81	69	47	65
Soybeans Harvested	91	82	69	85
Winter Wheat Planted	94	85	82	87
Winter Wheat Emerged	82	56	38	57

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	29	29	30	11	1
Winter Wheat	0	2	25	60	13

### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	8	19	0
Short	19	30	1
Adequate	67	49	46
Surplus	6	2	53
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	22	35	0
Short	40	32	1
Adequate	38	33	69
Surplus	0	0	30
<b>Days Suitable</b>	3.5	5.0	3.3

### CONTACT INFORMATION

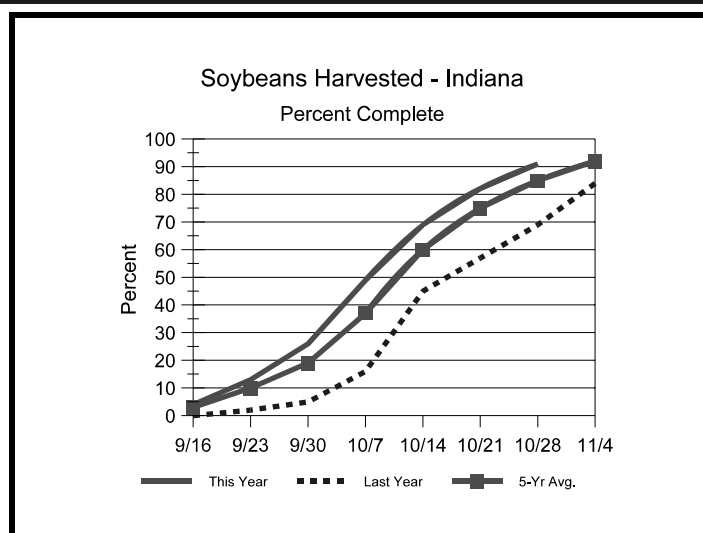
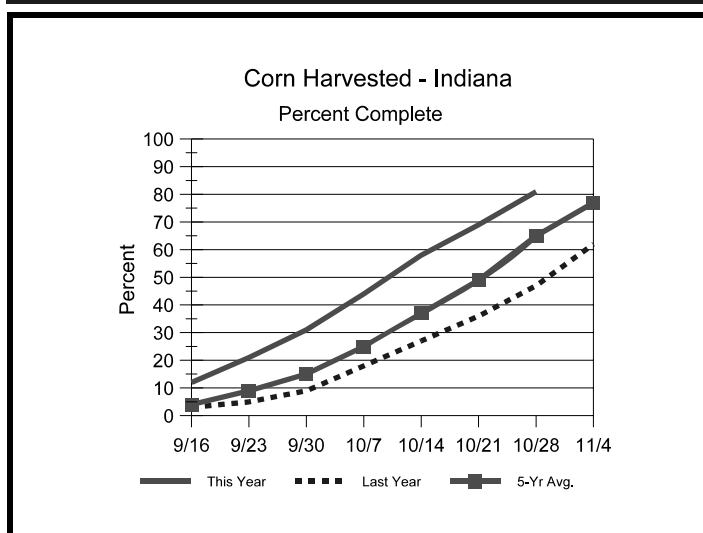
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

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[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Indiana/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/)

# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### 2007 Ear Rot and Mycotoxin Survey of the Indiana Corn Crop

- Hot and dry weather has raised question about the risk of wide spread mycotoxin contamination.

Many have asked whether there would be a mycotoxin problem in the Indiana corn because of the droughty and hot conditions we had this summer. Based on the early data from my annual ear rot and mycotoxin survey, I am fairly confident that we will not see widespread mycotoxin problems. Road trips from Rochester, IN to Bluffton, IN and then back to West Lafayette along the SR26 corridor, revealed plenty of stressed cornfields, but inspection of the ears did not reveal a significant amount of ear rot disease. I also made a trip to SW Indiana as far south as New Harmony. As a plant pathologist, I was a little disappointed because I found very little disease, although I did find a few fields with *Diplodia* ear rot and *Fusarium* ear rot, but the severity was low. Even in the sandy soils with corn plants only waist high, I could not find *Aspergillus* ear rot, the ear rot associated with aflatoxin contamination and often found under such stressed conditions.

As part of my annual ear rot and mycotoxin survey, I have received nearly 270 corn samples from Indiana's Agricultural Statistics Service. Each sample contains five ears with the husks attached. I examined and rated the ears for ear rot, and samples with significant ear rot will be analyzed for mycotoxins. I have seen very little ear rot disease, and what I have seen has not been severe. *Diplodia* ear rot was observed in only three ears out of the 1350 ears that I have examined, far below the norm. Thirteen samples have sufficient *Fusarium* ear rot to warrant mycotoxin analysis for fumonisins. Most of these samples contain small ears with less than 200 kernels. Also, these samples do not come from any one region of Indiana.

Although the harvest period has been unseasonably hot, the good news is that the weather has remained dry. These conditions have allowed the grain to dry down, which should reduce the chances of more mold growth and mycotoxin accumulation.

Charles Woloshuk, Issue 25 Pest & Crop Newsletter (October 12, 2007), Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday October 28, 2007

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2007 thru October 28, 2007				
								Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	78	32	53	+3	1.03	3		23.84	-0.56	61	3534	+329
Francesville	78	31	52	+4	0.67	3		28.65	+3.80	69	3374	+448
Valparaiso_AP_I	79	36	54	+6	0.48	2		20.80	-6.13	56	3526	+593
Wanatah	80	33	53	+5	1.14	3	56	27.04	+1.28	72	3211	+431
Winamac	78	32	53	+5	0.91	3	52	27.73	+2.88	73	3434	+508
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	78	33	53	+4	0.83	4		33.06	+7.42	83	3329	+246
South_Bend	79	33	54	+6	1.09	2		27.59	+2.55	67	3589	+700
Young_America	79	32	53	+5	1.13	3		21.47	-2.73	67	3609	+586
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	77	32	53	+5	0.77	4	56	20.60	-3.54	76	3310	+556
Fort_Wayne	78	33	54	+6	0.67	4		23.60	+1.46	72	3634	+598
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	77	30	52	+1	1.35	1		23.55	-4.29	58	3572	+127
Perrysville	80	29	53	+3	1.42	2	54	21.43	-4.47	61	3945	+751
Spencer_Ag	79	34	53	+3	1.83	4		28.53	+0.74	60	3759	+545
Terre_Haute_AFB	77	34	53	+2	0.86	4		25.42	-0.76	58	3980	+562
W_Lafayette_6NW	79	30	52	+4	1.05	4	54	25.21	+0.67	70	3656	+634
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	78	36	55	+5	1.29	3		19.08	-5.45	64	4183	+800
Greenfield	77	33	54	+4	1.34	3		19.76	-7.12	77	3791	+541
Indianapolis_AP	79	35	55	+5	1.42	3		17.45	-7.08	61	4281	+898
Indianapolis_SE	77	30	53	+3	1.49	3		21.91	-3.25	64	3784	+408
Tipton_Ag	78	32	54	+6	1.41	5	55	21.47	-3.82	78	3560	+638
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	78	28	53	+5	0.96	3	54	22.60	-1.55	70	3428	+580
New_Castle	77	32	54	+6	1.35	3		21.77	-4.04	55	3517	+596
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	80	42	55	+2	2.39	4		18.88	-6.06	55	4715	+774
Freelandville	78	39	53	+2	1.84	4		21.28	-4.64	58	4204	+671
Shoals	79	34	53	+1	1.50	3		22.09	-5.94	51	3950	+524
Stendal	80	41	55	+3	2.87	4		22.92	-4.77	60	4688	+988
Vincennes_5NE	80	38	54	+3	2.11	5	62	24.01	-1.91	62	4410	+877
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	78	41	54	+3	4.23	5		25.11	-3.10	71	4303	+902
Oolitic	78	36	53	+3	1.45	5	53	20.65	-6.37	53	3907	+649
Tell_City	81	46	57	+4	4.52	3		28.10	-0.18	49	4636	+815
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	80	35	55	+6	2.44	3		18.28	-7.69	48	4059	+974
Greensburg	77	33	55	+5	2.06	6		20.73	-5.41	60	4099	+933
Scottsburg	80	34	55	+3	2.91	5		25.16	-1.53	58	4127	+610

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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## The Status of Ohio Winter Wheat - Should We be Concerned about the Lush Growth?

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We are receiving many questions and concerns about the greater-than-normal vegetative growth of wheat. The warm weather and delayed killing frost has allowed wheat and winter annual weeds to grow well this year. Generally, it is almost impossible to get too much wheat growth in the fall in Ohio, and that has not happened since 1970 when I first came to Ohio. Winter wheat cannot joint until after vernalization brought on by cold winter temperatures, so all the fall growth is tillers and leaves. More growth in the fall is good in that tillering is completed before dormancy and the plants are ready to start reproductive growth as soon as spring temperatures allow. More fall growth improves the winter hardiness and decreases the potential for heaving next spring. Increased fall growth does not make the heads more subject to freeze injury next spring because that damage happens as a result of unusually cold weather later in the spring than usual which happens somewhere in Ohio every few years. More fall growth is associated with increased yield potential because the factory is ready to start production as soon as spring breaks. Historically, we rarely get enough fall growth, so the extra growth we see now is unusual. As long as the plants in 7.5-inch rows don't get more than 12 inches tall, there are no concerns. We need not worry about plant size in 15-inch rows, regardless of its height.

In addition, growers are concerned that delayed killing frost could lead to more damage by aphids and fall development of diseases such as leaf rust and viruses. However, recent surveys of wheat fields have shown no evidence of rust or other disease development. In addition, the number of aphids being found in most fields is well below the treatment threshold of 50 aphids per linear foot of row (<http://corn.osu.edu/#B>), suggestions that fall transmission of viruses such as BYDV will also be very low.

All things considered, the crop is off to a great start and with a high yield potential. We need to keep scouting the crop and control any problems that can lower the high yield potential we have at mid-October. If we are successful in doing so, and the weather in April through June is ideal for wheat, we could see yields in excess of 130 bushels per acre as the yield potential of most of the varieties we grow is far greater.

Dr. Pierce Paul (Extension Specialist, Plant Pathology, Wooster, OH), Dr. Jim Beuerlein (Extension Specialist, OSU Horticulture & Crop Science, Columbus, OH), Crop Observation & Recommendation Network (C.O.R.N. Newsletter 2007-36, Oct. 22 - 29, 2007) by the Agronomic Crops Team, The Ohio State University.

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